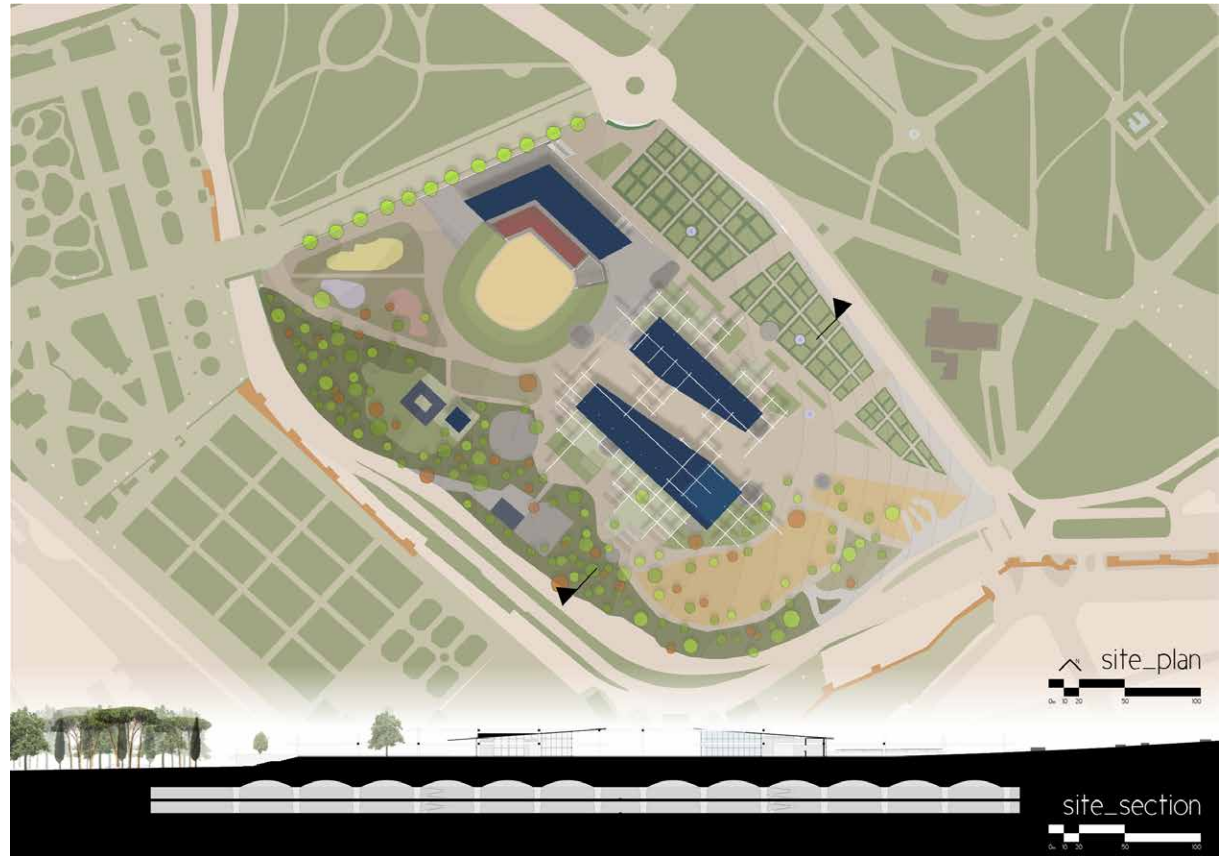
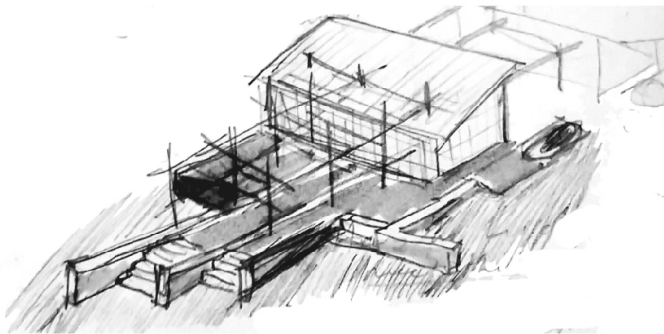
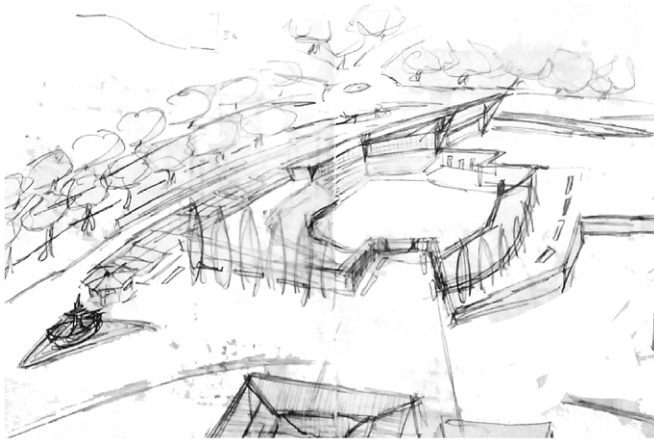




SCOTT
AXEL

PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY
STUCKEMAN SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE
CLASS OF 2016

WORK SAMPLE [2014]



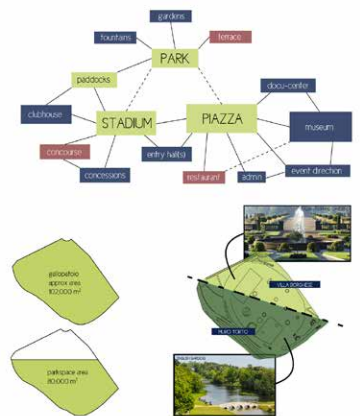
SITE CIRCULATION

Major Site Lines and Intersection



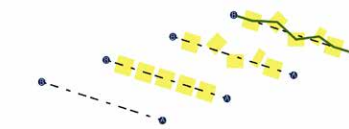
PROGRAM PROXIMITY

New Program Elements and Interactivity



SPATIAL BREAKDOWN

Circulation Strategy with Building Geometries

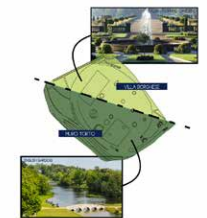


SITE AREA



GARDEN SYSTEM

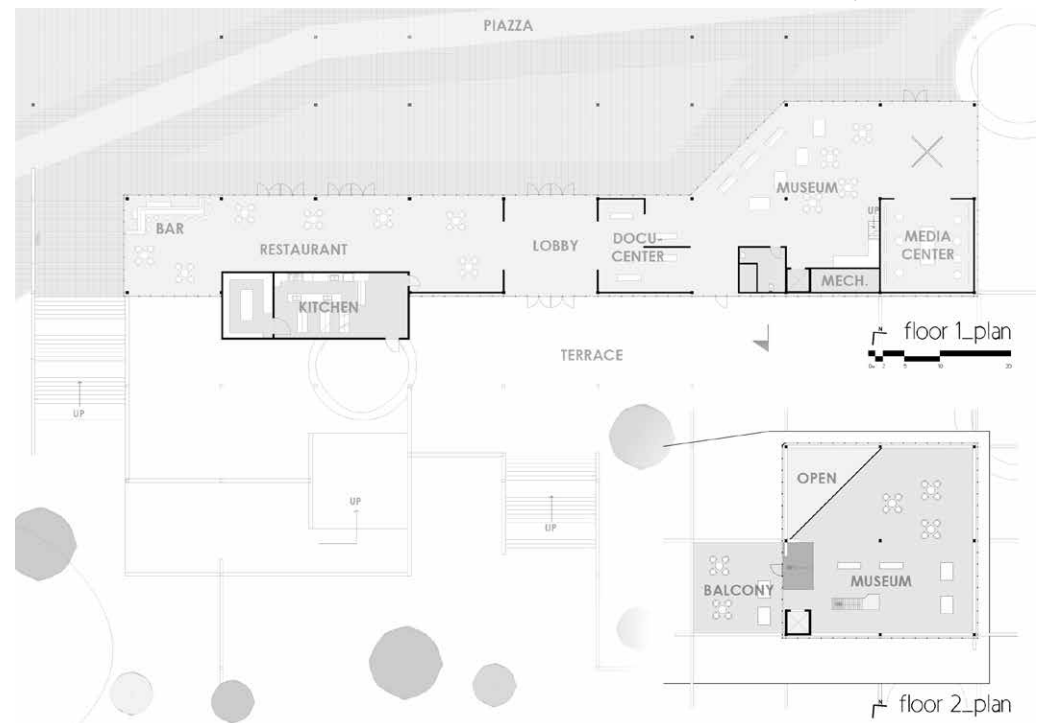
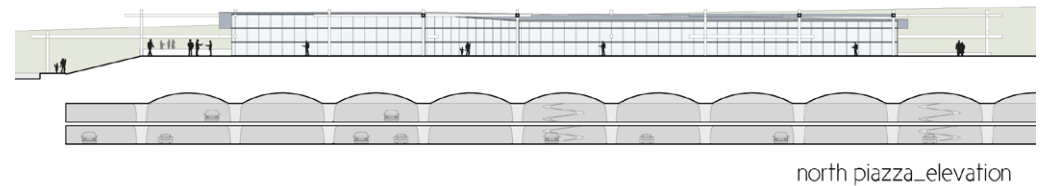
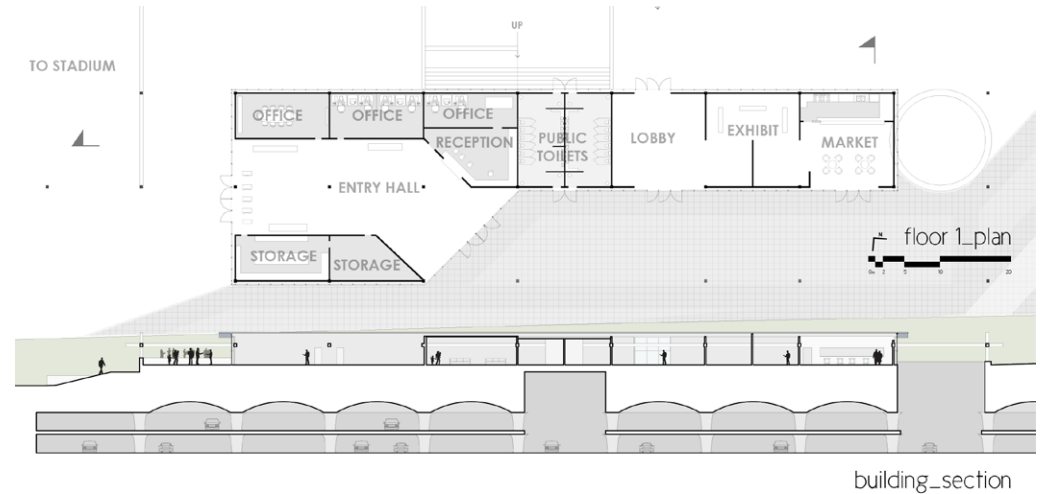
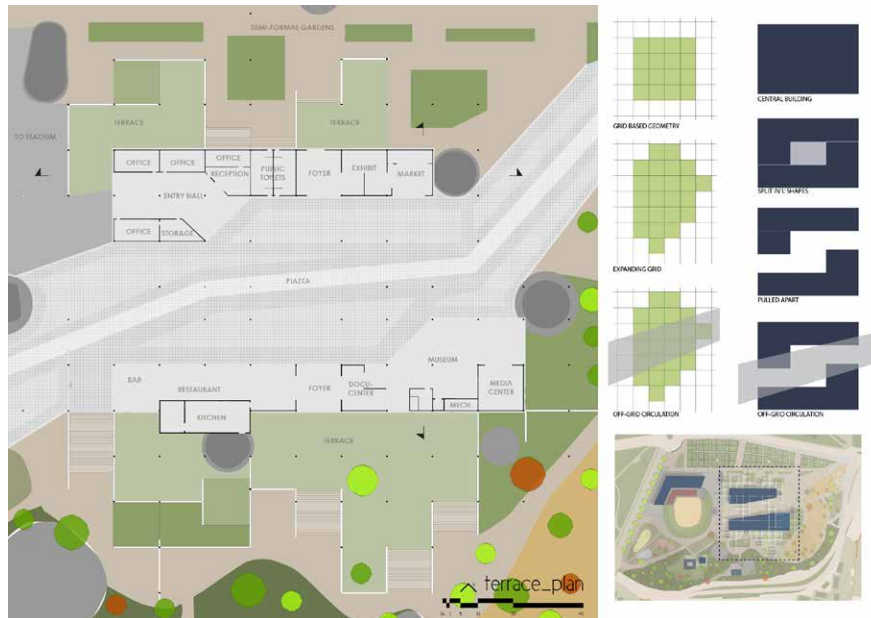
Typology Division and Site Organization



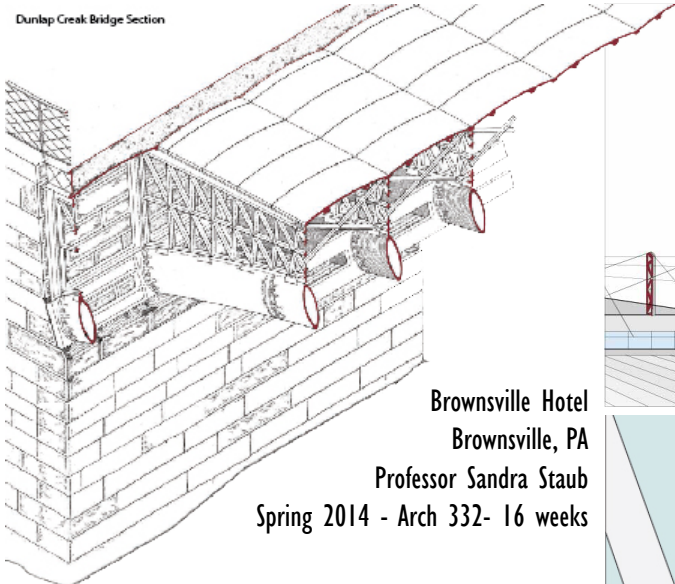
Villa Borghese Fairgrounds - Professor Davide Sabotello -
Fall 2014 - 16 weeks - Rome, Italy

My personal project was derived from a group exercise of site analysis and master planning. My project uses two grid alignments, one of the parking garage for structure, and the other of the Pincian Gardens for tree locations. Major site lines also defined access and divisions within the site, such as from Porta Pinciana to the Pincian Terrace or from Piazza di Siena. The site, the Gallopatio, needed to accommodate sporting events, horse shows, concerts, a museum, restaurant and general supporting program. The major features are the stadium area, stables area, and fairgrounds (piazza) area.

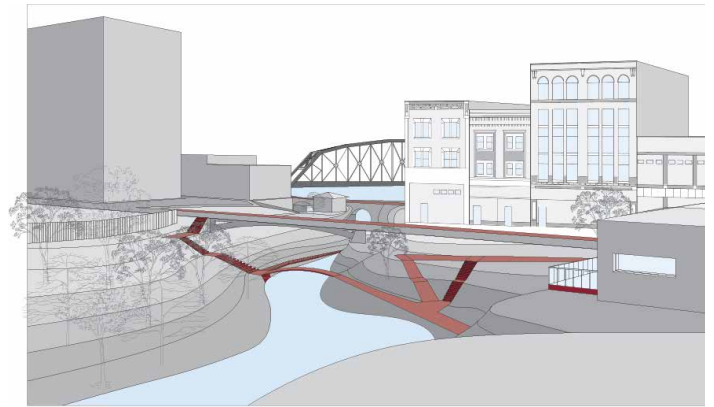
The specific architecture is designed within the fairgrounds buildings. There are two shapes pulled apart to create a space between. This space helps promote congregation and is a natural gathering space for events. There are two cores, the museum and the entry hall, which help anchor the two buildings. The rooflines accentuate the circulation path cutting across the site. To transition from landscape to architecture, there is an artificial terrace aligned to the grid which uses retaining walls and a series of extruded columns and beams forming a 3D grid. This grid is structure and ornament; it is a way for the building skin to be independent of structure and to anchor the project.



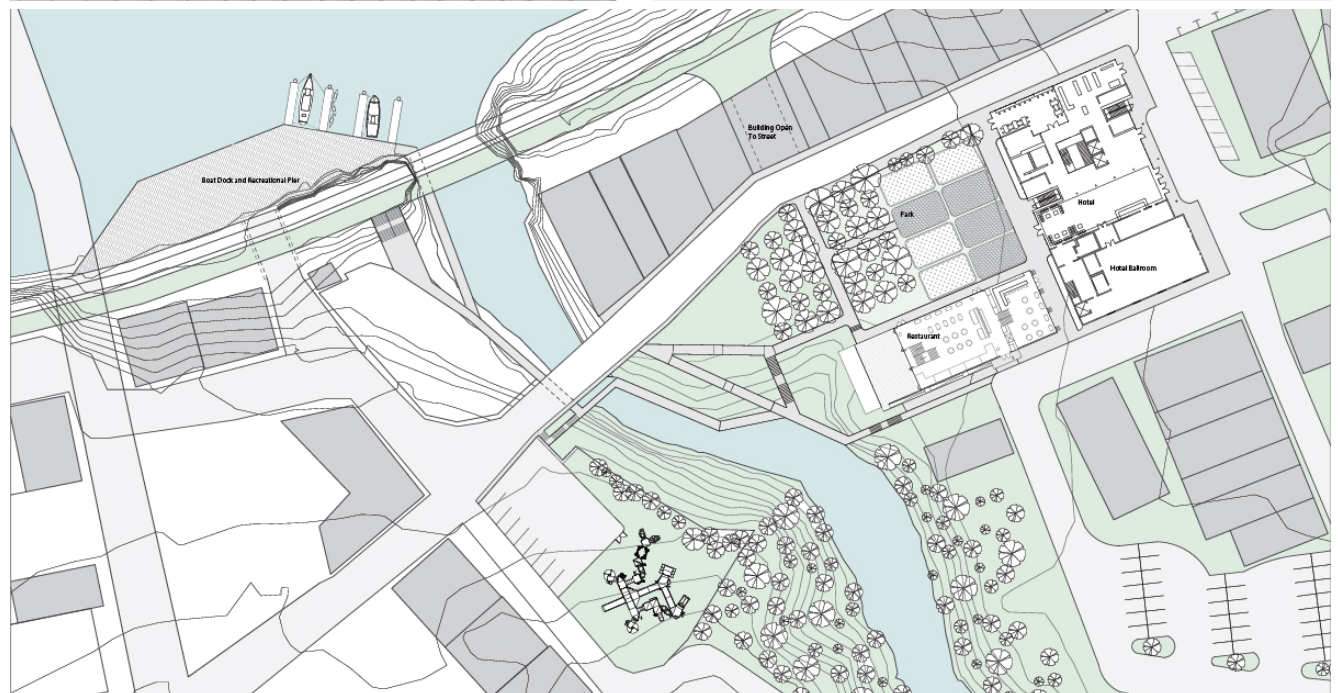
Dunlap Creek Bridge Section

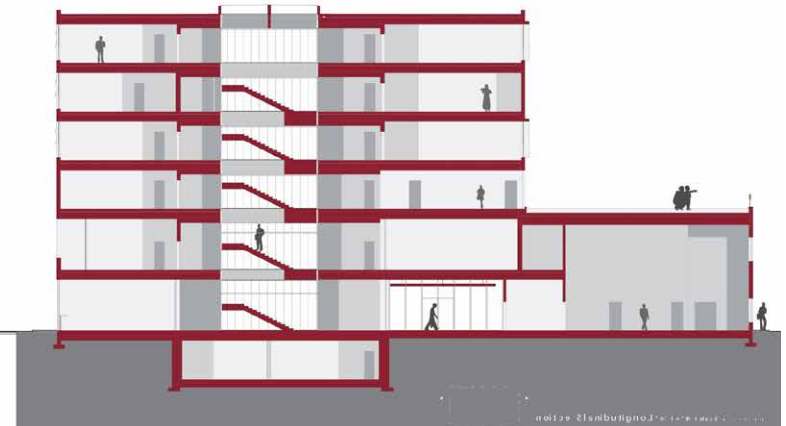
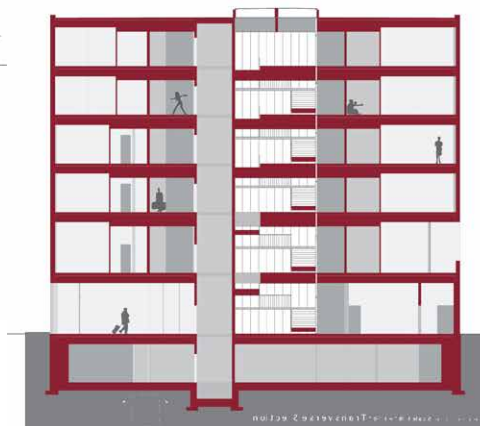
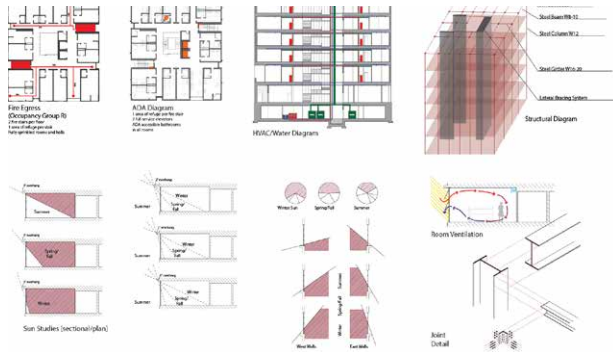
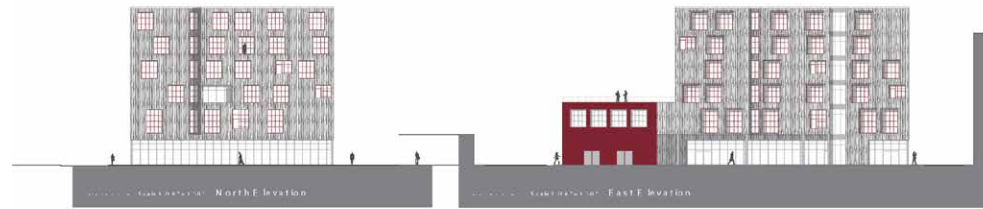


Brownsville Hotel
Brownsville, PA
Professor Sandra Staub
Spring 2014 - Arch 332- 16 weeks



Brownsville, a defunct coal-mine town, required an urban center and revitalization to attract new visitors and residents. This project was a group project in terms of master plan coordination, building interactions and architectural vocabulary. My partner designed a restaurant while I designed a hotel. Both contributed to the site design of a park, launching dock, public garden, playground, and a phase 2 plan of office and retail buildings on the main street (in reclaimed historical structures). The aesthetics of the project were rooted in the industrial hand-made feeling of the town while using modern and new technology to create a new identity and help Brownsville flourish. This project culminated in the Foreman Competition where we finished as finalists among the 30 other projects in our year.





This project revolved around creating an efficient use of space with multiple targeted demographics. A central core plan with a pinwheel configuration provided similar modularity in room design while allowing for multiple room types and public spaces.

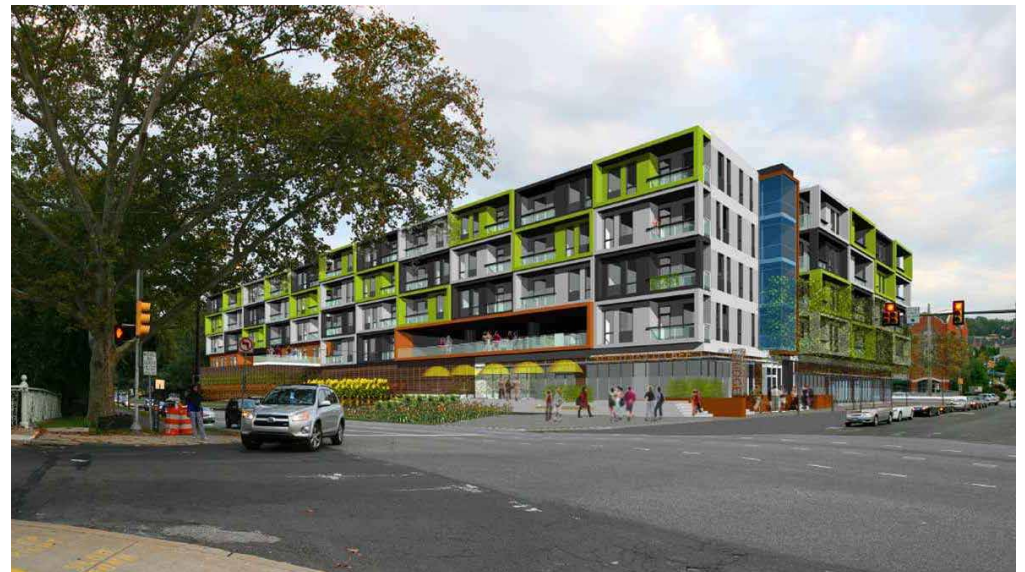


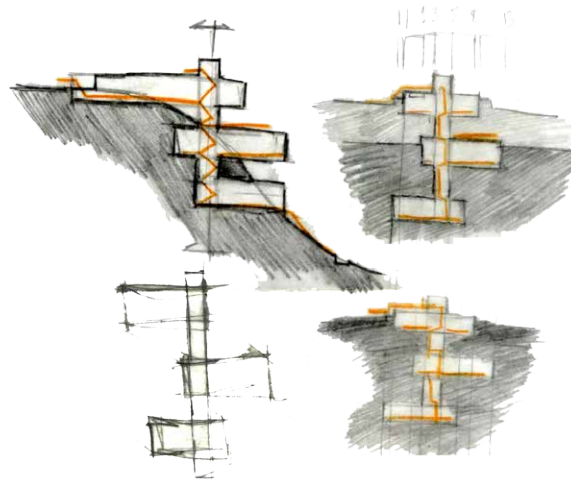


Ridge Flats - Onion Flats
May - August 2013

The firm Onion flats is located in Northern Liberties in Philadelphia; it is on the forefront of modern architecture and material use to help revamp areas of the town. Among their many ongoing projects I helped establish a base design for their facade system (the screen type facade seen in the two renderings to the left) at their modular, energy efficient, apartment complex near the East Falls Bridge, called Ridge Flats.

I helped with construction details, orthographic drawings, document setup, community outreach, material specification, and concept development up to schematic design.





House for a Musician - Professor Jamie Cooper
Fall 2012 - Arch 231 - 8 weeks

Located on a lake, the house for a musician had to derive from the facets of music as well as the site itself. An extreme slope on site made for interesting interaction between surface, earth and sky. My project utilizes the slope to create dynamic cantilevers and openings that would not be possible on a flat site. The site is part of the experience of the building. The building itself has an additive feel on its outside, as if it was pulled from the earth, yet a subtractive interior, suggesting it was carved away to create spaces; accentuated by the local material choice - slate.

